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FINAL REPORT

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DETERIORATION OF FUEL
STORED IN THE TROPICS

DR. FREDDY CHEN

Materiel Test Division

UNITED STATES ARMY TROPIC TEST CENTER

APO MIAMI 34004

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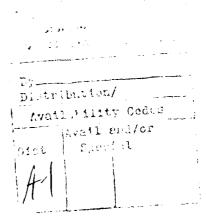
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Gasoline, Automotive (Mogas); Turbine Fuel, Avidisel (DF-2) were exposed for two years in 55-gal Fort Clayton POL Tank Farm. The number of Mogadistillation, unwashed gum content and color test exposure. Results were basically similar for sal and unshaded exposure modes. JP-4 samples exhibit the end of the test. DF-2 samples did not exhibit the test.	iation (JP-4) and Fuel Oil, lon steel drums at the USATTC as samples found failing the sts increased with increased mples exposed in both shaded ed low Reid Vapor Pressure at

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FOREWORD

The assistance of Mr. S. Campbell, Laboratory-Technician, U.S. Navy Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) Laboratory, Fort Amador, Panama, in performing most of the property tests, is acknowledged.

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BACKGROUND

1.1 The U.S. Army Tropic Test Center uses petroleum distillate fuels to test portable fuel tanks, collapsible fuel tanks and other POL handling devices (reference 1). A question that frequently arises during materiel testing is whether the petroleum distillate fuels deteriorate when they are being used for materiel testing and when they are in storage. Fuel deterioration and its contamination by deterioration products may result in serious failure of materiel end-items. Two important questions in the testing of collapsible POL tanks are whether the fuel deteriorates the tank material or whether the fuel picks up some contaminants from the tank fabric which could render it unserviceable. In order to determine if there is no interaction between the tank and the fuel, we must know the "normal" changes which occur in fuel during storage in the humid tropics.

OBJECTIVES

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- 2.1 The main objective of this study was to determine if gasoline, automotive (Mogas); turbine fuel, aviation (JP-4) and fuel oil, diesel, regular grade (DF-2) deteriorate when stored in the humid tropics. These types of fuel are used extensively by the U.S. Army.
- 2.2 This investigation seeks to develop methods for the early recognition and measurement of environmentally related deterioration of fuels in storage. Results of this study may be used in revisions and additions to US Army Test and Evaluation Command Test Operations Procedures (TOP) which provide quidance to test officers for the evaluation of field storage, the early detection of fuel deterioration and to monitor the compatibility between fuel and materiel test items. Examples of applicable TOPs are listed in references 2 thru 4.

PROCEDURES

3.1 Exposure Testing

- 3.1.1 Two 55-gallon steel drums each, of Mogas, JP4 and DF-2 were exposed for two years at the Fort Clayton POL Tank Farm (FCPOL). One drum of each type of fuel was exposed on a rack, near the weather measuring equipment shed at the entrance of FCPOL. This exposure site is uncovered and unshaded from neighboring trees and buildings most of the day. The other three drums were exposed inside a covered open-sided storage facility at FCPOL. A gallon of fuel from each drum was sampled monthly and tested for its physical and chemical properties.
- 3.1.2 The fuel samples were procured from locally available sources with manufacture date unknown.

3.2 Property Testing

3.2.1 Physical and chemical properties tests were made to determine if the fuels met the requirements specified by their respective standards (references 5 thru 7) after their exposure. The tests that were run for each

fuel are listed in Tables Bl thru B3, Appendix B. (Not all the property tests listed in the standards were performed. The tests listed in Tables Bl thru B3, appendix B, were selected on the basis of the equipment available at the U.S. Navy POL Laboratory, Fort Amador, Panama, when this study was made). The required values associated with each American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or Federal Standard Test Method (FSTM) are also listed in Tables Bl thru B3, Appéndix B, (references 5 thru 28). The importance of each property test and the relationship between the property and the intended use of the fuels are described in detail in the Department of the Army Technical Manual TM-10-1165 (reference 29).

3.2.2 The property tests were performed at the US Navy POL Laboratory, Fort Amador, Panama. This laboratory has since moved to Rodman Naval Station, Panama.

RESULTS

The property test results for Mogas exposed in the uncovered mode are presented in Table C-1, Appendix C. The results for Mogas exposed in the covered mode are presented in Table C-2, Appendix C. Tables C-3 and C-4, Appendix C, present the results for JP-4 samples exposed in the uncovered and covered modes respectively. The results for DF-2 exposed in the uncovered mode are presented in Table C-5, Appendix C; and the results for DF-2 exposed in the covered mode are presented in Table C-6, Appendix C.

5. DISCUSSION

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- 5.1 The Mogas fuel samples exposed in both the uncovered and covered modes were found to fail extensively when their property test results were compared with their respective requirement values. The comparative test results for uncovered and covered exposure modes are presented in Tables C-7 and C-8, Appendix C, respectively.
- 5.1.1 The Mogas samples were found to exhibit low Reid Vapor Pressure values and high lead contents from the start of the test. These property values changed with increased exposure. The Reid Vapor Pressure decreased while the lead content increased. The observed value changes indicate that deterioration continued with exposure although the initial failures cannot be attributed to environmental exposure.
- 5.1.2 The instances of Mogas samples failing the distillation, gum, and color tests were found to increase with increased exposure in both exposure modes.
- 5.1.2.1 The temperature to recover the distillation fractions was found to increase with increased exposure. This is an indication of increased loss of the lighter and more volatile fractions.
- 5.1.2.2 The gum content was also found to be increasing with increased exposure and exceeded the requirement value after a year of exposure. The

gum level was found to be much higher in the sample exposed in the uncovered mode than in the covered mode. Gum in gasoline is generally the resinous material that remains following volatilization of the fuel. It is related to the degradation of some components of Mogas manufactured by the cracking process and to those samples stored in harsh environments for a long period of time (reference 29). The higher levels of gum found in samples exposed in the uncovered mode than in the covered mode can be attributed to the higher ambient temperatures of the uncovered surfaces. The deleterious effects of gum are that it may clog fuel lines, cause sticky intake valves and coat the intake manifolds. Lepera (reference 30) reported five incidents of fuel oriented problems at Aberdeen Proving Ground during 1967. These incidents were due to stuck injectors and plugged fuel filters. They were attributed to high levels of gum in the fuel.

- 5.1.2.3 The failure of the color test is related to deterioration of the dyes used to color the fuel or to the presence of contaminants. The color test is used mainly as indication of uniformity of quality of the fuel (reference 29).
- 5.1.3 The failures for the water and sediment tests were too scattered to be considered as due to environmental effects. No attempts were made to check the bottom of the drums for water or sediments.
- 5.2 The JP-4 samples exposed in both the uncovered and covered modes exhibited occasional failures when their property test results were compared with the requirement values except for the color test where all samples failed. The comparative test results for uncovered and covered modes are presented in Tables C-9 and C-10, Appendix C, respectively.

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- 5.2.1 All the JP-4 samples were found to have a darker color than required at the initiation of the test. No color change was found with increased exposure. As such, this test failure cannot be attributed to environmental effects.
- 5.2.2 Some of the distillation test results were outside the required ranges. The failures were too scattered for them to be considered as due to environmental effects. However, it was found that the temperature to recover the lighter fractions increased continuously at the latter stages of the test. This is an indication that the lighter and more volatile fractions were lost.
- 5.2.3 The JP-4 samples exposed at both exposure modes started to fail the Reid Vapor Pressure test at the end of the exposure test. Their pressure values were lower than that required. This is also an indication that the lighter and more volatile fractions were lost.
- 5.3 The DF-2 samples did not fail any of their requirement tests. This is because it is a less volatile fuel than Mogas or JP-4 and with heavier molecular weight components.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The major cause of fuel deterioration while stored in the humid tropics is volatilization and loss of lighter components.
- 6.2 Mogas was found to be the most affected fuel because it is the most volatile mixture tested.
- 6.3 JP-4, which is less volatile, showed signs of deterioration but remained basically within specified requirements.
- 6.4 DF-2, least volatile of the fuels tested, showed no signs of deterioration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Data obtained from fuel testing should be used as base line for measuring effects of fuels on collapsible fuel tanks and vice versa.
- 7.2 Mogas and JP-4 should be tested before use in test items.
- 7.3 The Reid Vapor Pressure and Distillation Curve are properties that will provide early indications of fuel deterioration, especially for Mogas and JP-4. In addition, Mogas should also be checked for its gum content.
- 7.4 TOP 9-2-294 (reference 4) should recommend testing with gummy contaminants when applicable. Current recommendations are to test with water and solid contaminants only.

- 16. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)", D-445, Philadelphia, PA.
- 17. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Ash from Petroleum Products", D-482, Philadelphia, PA.
- 18. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products", D-524, Philadelphia, PA.
- 19. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Oxidation Stability of Gasoline (Induction Period Method)", D-525, Philadelphia, PA.
- 20. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Neutralization Number by Color-Indicator Titration", D-974, Philadelphia, PA.
- 21. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Calculated Cetane Index of Distillate Fuels", D-976, Philadelphia, PA.
- 22. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Water Reaction of Aviation Fuels", D-1094, Philadelphia, PA.
- 23. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Density, Specific Gravity, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hidrometer Method", D-1298, Philadelphia, PA.

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- 24. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels", D-1405, Philadelphia, PA.
- 25. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Tests for Particulate Contaminant in Aviation Turbine Fuels", D-2276, Philadelphia, PA.
- 26. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Lead in Gasoline, Volumetric Chromate Method", D-2547, Philadelphia, PA.
- 27. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Water and Sediment in Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge", D-2709, Philadelphia, PA.
- 28. Federal Standard Test Method (FSTM) 5340, "Inhibitor, Fuel System Icing in Hydrocarbon Fuels (Refractometer Method", Federal Test Method Standard 791B, "Lubricants, Liquid Fuels and Related Products, Methods of Testing". March 8, 1972.
- 29. Department of the Army Technical Manual, TM 10-1165 "Significance of ASTM Tests for Petroleum Products". Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington D.C. March 1969.
- 30. Lepera, Maurice E., "Thermal-Oxidative Stability of Automotive Diesel Fuels", U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center, Coating and Chemical Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; CCL Report No. 321, February 1973.

APPENDIX A. REFERENCES

- 1. U.S. Army Tropic Test Center, Materiel Testing in the Tropics, TECOM Project No. 9-CO-150-000-099, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, April 1979.
- 2. TOP 2-2-701 U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command Test Operations Procedure "Fuels and Lubricants", 2 July 1976.
- 3. TOP 9-2-235 U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command Commodity Service Test Procedure "Tanks, Petroleum Liquid Storage, Fabric, Collapsible", 9 June 1967.
- 4. TOP 9-2-294 U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command System Engineering Test Operations Procedure "POL Support Equipment", 14 Jan 1972.
- 5. Military Specification, "Gasoline, Automotive, Combat", MIL-G-3056D, 5 July 1979.
- 6. Military Specification, "Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grades JP-4 and JP-5", MIL-T-5624L, 18 May 1979.
- 7. Federal Specification, "Fuel Oil, Diesel", VV-F-800C, 15 September 1980.

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- 8. Federal Test Method Standard No. 791B, "Lubricants, Liquid Fuels and Related Products, Methods of Testing", 15 Jan 1969.
- 9. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Distillation of Petroleum Products", D-86, Philadelphia, PA.
- 10. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester", D-93, Philadelphia, PA.
- 11. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Detection of Copper Corrosion from Petroleum Products by the Copper Strip Tarnish Method", D-130, Philadelphia, PA.
- 12. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method)", D-156, Philadelphia PA.
- 13. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method)", D-287, Philadelphia, PA.
- 14. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)", D-323, Philadelphia, PA.
- 15. American Society for Testing and Materials, "Test for Existent Gum in Fuel by Jet Evaporation", D-381, Philadelphia, PA.

APPENDIX B. LIST OF PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS

TABLE B-1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MOGAS

Property	Range or Value	Test Method ASTM Standard
Distillation, °F 10% Recovered 50% Recovered 90% Recovered Residue, % vol, max	122-158 192-239 270-356 2.0	D-086
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi @ 100 °F	7-9	D-323
Unwashed Gum, mg/100 ml, max	4	D-381
Corrosiveness @ 122 °F, max	1	D-130
Oxidation Stability, minutes, min	480	D-525
Color	Red, equal to standard	
Lead, g/gal, max	1.88	D-2547
Water and Sediment, % vol, max	0.01	D-2709

TABLE B-2. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR JP-4

Property	Range or Value	Test Method ASTM (or FSTM) Standard
Distillation, °F Initial Boiling Point 10% Recovered 20% Recovered, max 50% Recovered, max 90% Recovered, max End Point, max Residue, % vol, max Loss, % vol, max	Report Report 293 374 473 518 1.5	D-86
API Gravity	45-57	D-1298
Existing Gum, mg/100 mg, max	7	D-381
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi @ 100 °F	2-3	D-323
Fuel Icing Inhibitor, % vol	0.10-0.15	FSTM-5340
Particulate Matter, mg/l	1.0	D - 2276
Water Reaction, Interface rating, max	16	D-1094
Color, Saybolt	1	D-156
Heating Value, (Aniline- gravity product) min	5,250	D-1405
Corrosion, Copper Strip, max	16	D-130

TABLE B-3. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DF-2 (OCONUS)

Property	Range or Value	Test Method ASTM Standard
Flash Point, min, °F	132.8	D-93
Kinematic Viscosity, @ 68 °F, cSt	1.8-9.5	D-445
Particulate Contamination, mg/l, max	10	D-2709
Carbon Residue, % weight, max	0.2	D-524
Ash, % weight, max	0.02	D-482
Corrosion, Copper Strip, max	#1	D-130
Cetane Number, min	45	D-976
Distillation, °F 50% Evaporation 90% Evaporation, max End Point, max Residue, vol %, max	Report 674 698 3	D-86
API Gravity	33.5-42.1	D-1298
Neutralization Number,	0.10	D-974

APPENDIX C. TEST RESULTS

TABLE C-1. TEST RESULTS FOR MOGAS, EXPOSURE MODE: UNCOVERED

					Julia	Julian Date					
Tests	6173	6228	6246	6285	63 12	6347	2010	7034	7066	7104	7126
Water and Sediment, % Vol.	Ne g.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0.02	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0.01	Neg.
Color	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Lead, g/gal	1.98	1.44	2.03	1.62	ż	2.18	1.59	1.51	1.66	1.65	2.24
Oxidation Stability, minutes	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Distillation, %F	0 4	0	0.00	7 7 7	386	346	6 4 1	2 7 5	631	164	36.0
10% Recovered 50% Recovered	148 230	148 232	148 232	144 236	146 242	146 242	142 236	14.2 232	152 264	154 27 4	152 270
90% Recovered	356	354	354	360	362	364	362	354	364	366	364
Residue, % Vol.	8.	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	ż	0.8	9.0	0.5	9.0	0.5
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.5	5.8	0.9	0.9
API Gravity	57.4	6.95	6.95	8.95	57.1	57.1	26.7	6.93	8.95	56.9	26.7
Unwashed Gum, mg/100 ml	3.5	2.4	4.0	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.4	5.9
Corrosiveness	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	[#	-	Pass

N: Not Reported

Table C-1 (concluded)

					اد	Unlian Date	91			
Tests	7193	7237	7270	7305	7340			8062	8097	8124
Water and Sediment, % Vol.	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Neg.			Trace	Neg.	Trace
Color	Red	Red	Red	Red	Lt.Red			Red	Red	Red
Lead, g/gal	1.53	1.6	1.54	1.67	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.42
Oxidation Stability, minutes	Fail	ż	ż	ž	ż			ż	ż	ż
Distillation, °F	346	3/8	15.2	15.8	162			182	Jan	398
50% Recovered	220	222	224	268	236			254	258	264
90% Recovered	342	342	342	364	350			356	358	358
Residue, % Vol.	0.4	9.0	9*0	9.0	8.0			9.0	8.0	9.0
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	4.7	5.0	9.6	5.7	4.0			ż	2.7	2.5
API Gravity	0.09	ż	ż	ż	ż			53.3	ż	51.0
Unwashed Gum, mg/100ml	11.7	9.4	10.7	14.0	16.0			31.8	38.6	96.0
Corrosiveness	Pass	Pass	-#	Pass	L#			- #	-	#

N: Not Reported

TABLE C-2. TEST RESULTS FOR MOGAS, EXPOSURE MODE: COVERED

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					Julian	n Date					
Tests	6173	6228	6246	6285	6312	6347	7010	7034	7066	7104	7126
Water and Sediment, % Vol.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0.02	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0.01	Neg.
Color	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Lead, g/gal	1.98	1.44	. 2.03	1.62	ż	2.18	1.59	1.51	1.66	1.65	2.24
Oxidation Stability, minutes	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Distillation, °F											
10% Recovered	148	148	148	144	146	146	142	142	152	154	152
50% Recovered	230	232	232	236	242	242	236	232	264	274	270
90% Recovered	326	354	354	360	362	364	362	354	364	366	364
Residue, % Vol.	. 8	9.[1.5	٦.4	2.0	ż	8.0	9.0	0.5	9.0	0.5
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.5	5.8	0.9	0.9
API Gravity	57.4	6.93	6.95	8.95	57.1	57.1	26.7	6.93	56.8	6.93	56.7
Unwashed Gum, mg/100 ml	3.5	2.4	4.0	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.9
Corrosiveness	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	#	=	Pass

N: Not Reported

Table C-2 (concluded)

					Julian	Date				
Tests	7193	7237	7270	7305	7340		8017	8062	8097	8124
Water and Sediment, Vol.	Trace	0.1	١.0	Trace	Neg.	Trace	0.05	0.1	Trace	Trace
Color	Red	Red	Red	Red	Lt.Red	Lt.Red	Lt.Red	Lt.Red	Lt.Red	Lt.Red
Lead,g/gal	1.53	9.1	1.55	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.48	1.54	1.90	1.50
Oxidation Stability, minutes	Fail	ż	ż	ž	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż
Distillation, °F 10% Recovered	156	152	154	158	. 158	158	162	160	162	162
50% Recovered	274	232	274	230	276	274	282	276	278	278
90% Recovered	364	350	364	346	366	364	378	364	366	366
Residue, % Vol.	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	6.3	6.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.5	ż	4.9	5.0
API Gravity	56.5	ż	ż	ż	ż	56.0	55.4	96.0	ż	96.0
Unwashed Gum, mg/100 ml	7.3	5.2	1.3	22.0	4.0	4.4	3.0	4.6	4.9	11.2
Corrosiveness	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	-	[#	- #	[#	[#	<u>"</u>

N: Not Reported

TABLE C-3. TEST RESULTS FOR JP-4, EXPOSURE MODE: UNCOVERED

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	7104								0 1.0 5 1.0	7	9.4.6		71 N.			0.13 0.13	Straw Straw
	7034 7066								1.0 1.0 1.0 0.5	4	3.0 1.9		6484 6471		lb lb	0.13 0.	Straw St
	7010								.0.	49.6	2.6		6498		Jp	0.11	Straw
Date	6338		ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	żż	49.7	2.0	5.6	ż	Pass	Jb	0.13	Straw
Julian	6312		144	212	240	321	460	206	1.0	49.5	2.0	2.5	6484	Pass	q.	0.13	Straw
	6285		140	506	240	326	466	919	1.0	49.2	2.3	2.8	6445	Pass	q	0.11	Straw
	6246		142	212	240	324	462	504	0.0	49.3	4.2	2.8	6458	Pass	đ	0.13	Straw
	6228		142	212	240	324	462	206	0.0.	49.7	3.8	2.8	11 59	Pass	_	0.13	Straw
	6173		140	2 10	240	322	462	505	0.0	49.2	2.7	2.6	6445	Pass	#5	0.13	Straw
	Tests	Distillation, °F	Initial Boiling Point	10% Recovered	20% Recovered	50% Recovered	90% Recovered	End Point	Residue, % Vol. Loss, % Vol.	API Gravity	Existing Gum, mg/l00ml	Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	Heating Value	Corrosion, Copper strip	Water Reaction	Fuel System Icing Inhibitor, % Vol.	Color, Saybolt

N: Not Reported

Table C-3 (concluded)

SECTION PROPERTY SECTION

				,		Julian Date	,	0		0.00	4010
	7126	7193	7220	7252	7291	7314	7353	8008	8046	8079	8104
Distillation, °F	931	16.0	031	356	162	160	160	166	170	180	180
g roint	220	222	234	224	224	226	230	230	234	236	240
	250	248	246	250	252	252	254	556	258	260	264
	328	328	324	328	330	330	326	330	332	336	338
	460	460	456	460	460	462	462	462 505	40°C	508	504
•	522 1.0	0.0 8.0	8.0	205 0.8	0.0		.0 .0	0.8	50.	0.	0.1
Loss, % Vol.	1.0	0.7	7.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	48.7	48.8	48.7	48.6	48.9	48.5	48.2	48.0	47.7	47.7	47.5
Existing Gum, mg/ 100 ml	3.6	12.4	3.3	2.8	5.7	3.3	6.4	2.0	4.0	4.4	5.8
ing dangagan biod	9	2,5	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.3	ż	ż	1.5
on co hair	2.) •	:	•						
	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	7440	6334	6334	6393
Corrosion, Copper Strip	•	-	Pass	Pass	-#	#	-	-	.	*	"
	ą	Jb	Jb	Jb	Jb	ą	J.	ф	Jb	J.	Q
Fuel System Icing Inhibitor, % Vol.	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.07
	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Str aw	Straw	Straw	Straw

N: Not Reported

TABLE C-4. TEST RESULTS FOR JP-4, EXPOSURE MODE: COVERED

STATES SENSONS SUPPLIES RECORDS PROCESSES PROPERTY

					Julian	Date				
Tests	6173	6228	6246	6285	6312	6338	7010	7034	7066	7104
Distillation, °F	140	142	742	140	144	z	142	אמנ	152	144
10% Recovered	210	212	212	506	212	: z	210	212	218	214
20% Recovered	240	240	240	240	240	ž	240	242	246	242
50% Recovered	322	324	324	326	321	ż	320	324	322	326
90% Recovered	462	462	462	466	460	ż	456	458	466	462
End Point	505	909	504	919	206	ż	505	504	524	508
Residue, % Vol.	0.1	0.1	0.	1.0	0.1	ż	1.0.	0.1	1.0	0.1
Loss, % Vol.	1.0	1.0	1. 0	2.0	1.0	ż	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
API Gravity	49.2	49.7	49.3	49.2	49.5	49.7	49.6	49.5	49.4	46.4
Existing Gum, mg/100ml	2.7	3.8	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.9	4.6
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	5.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	5.6	2.5	5.6	2.6	2.5
Heating Value	6445	1159	6458	6445	6484	ż	6498	6484	6471	ż
Corrosion, Copper strip	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	[#	#
Water Reaction	#5	-	Jb	1b	q	Jb	ge Q	Jb	Jb	q.
Fuel System Icing Inhibitor, % Vol.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13
Color, Saybolt	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw

N: Not Reported

Table C-4 (concluded)

CONTRACTOR PROPERTY SERVICES CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

Julian Date	7252 7291 7314 7353 8009 8046 8079 8104	146 144 148 148 150 154 160 154 214 206 212 212 218 220 220 218 244 236 242 242 250 246 248 246 310 318 324 324 346 332 328 328 462 456 462 462 462 462 462 462	502 512 504 582 504 506 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	49.9 49.4 49.2 47.7 49.2 49.2	6.1 3.1 6.0 3.4 4.0 3.8	2.4 2.3 2.0 1.7 N. N.	N. N. 7537 6534 6534	[# [# [# [# [#	d! d! d! d!	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.11 0.13 0.11	west) west them them them them
an Date	·			7							
Julia				7							
	7252	146 214 244 310 462	511	49.1	2.4	2.0	ż	Pass	ą	0.13	\$ \$ £
	7220	152 216 246 324 456	506 0.8 0.7	49.1	3.1	2.5	ż	Pass	1 P	0.13	, + V
	7193	150 214 242 322 456	504 0.8 0.7	49.4	4.8	2.5	ż	#	<u>ə</u>	0.13	C+ m also
	7126	150 226 248 324 442	505	49.4	3.6	2.6	ż	-	9	0.13	7 2 3 3 5 7
	Tests	Distillation, °F Initial Boiling Point 10% Recovered 20% Recovered 50% Recovered 90% Recovered	End Microstructure Residue, % Vol. Loss, % Vol.	API Gravity	Existing Gum, mg/100ml	Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	Heatiny Value	Corrosion, Copper strip	Water Reaction	Fuel System Icing Inhibitor, % Vol	+ (op: c) - vo(o)

N: Not Reported

TABLE C-5. TEST RESULTS FOR DF-2, EXPOSURE MODE: UNCOVERED

TOTAL COLUMN TOTAL TOTAL

					Julian Date	Date				
Tests	6173	6228	6246	6293	6322	7010	7040	7087	7116	7144
API Gravity, 0 60 °F	38.8	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.9	38.9
Flash Point, °F	134	160	162	162	162	154	156	154	158	158
Viscosity, cSt, 68 °F	2.83	2.67	2.78	2.8	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.72	2.80
Distillation, °F 50% Evaporation 90% Evaporation End Point Residue, Vol.%	530 638 685 0	510 612 660 1.4	514 612 660 0	512 612 658 0	512 610 656 1.0	512 614 660 1.0	512 616 662 1.0	518 612 658 2.0	514 612 658 1.0	530 608 648 1.0
Particulate Contamination, mg/L	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Trace	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0.001	0.001
Ash, weight %	0.0015	0.002	0.002	0	0	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
Carbon Residue weight,%	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Neutralization Number, TAN	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Cetane Number	60.5	57.5	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.0	58.0	0.65	0.09	60.5
Corrosion Copper Strip	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	<u></u>	-	Pass

N: Not Reported

Table C-5 (concluded)

N: Not Reported

TABLE C-6. TEST RESULTS FOR DF-2, EXPOSURE MODE: COVERED

BARRADA SEESSAN SEESSAN RECEIPED

					Julian Date	Date				
Tests	6173	6228	6246	6293	6322	7010	7040	7087	7116	7144
API Gravity, 0 60 °F	38.8	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.9	38.9
Flash Point, °F	134	160	162	162	162	154	156	154	158	158
Viscosity, cSt, 68 °F	2.83	2.67	2.78	2.8	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.72	2.80
Distillation, °F 50% Evaporation 90% Evaporation End Point Residue, Vol.%	530 638 685 0	510 612 660 1.4	514 612 660 0	512 612 658 0	512 610 656 1.0	512 614 660 1.0	512 616 662 1.0	518 612 658 2.0	514 612 658 1.0	530 608 648 1.0
Particulate Contamination, mg/L	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Trace	Neg.	Ne g.	Neg.	0.001	0.001
Ash, weight %	0.0015	0.002	0.002	0	o	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
Carbon Residue weight,%	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Neutralization Number, TAN	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
. Cetane Number	60.5	57.5	5.83	57.5	58.0	58.0	0.83	0.65	0.09	9.09
Corrosion Copper Strip	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	*	<u>-</u>	Pass

N: Not Reported

Table C-6 (concluded)

CANADA CARACAR SECUEDOS ASSESSOS COSSOSOS CONTRACTOS.

					Julian Date	are				
Tests	7267	7237	7270	7305	7334	8006	8017	8062	8097	8124
API Gravity,@ 60 °F	38.9	38.9	38.8	40.4	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Flash Point, °F	156	091	160	162	160	160	140	160	162	160
Viscosity, cSt, 68 °F	2.76	2.78	2.75	2.25	2.73	2.74	2.68	2.78	2.73	2.76
Distillation, °F 50% Evaporation 90% Evaporation End Point Residue, Vol. %	516 614 652 1.8	518 618 654 2.0	516 612 660 2.0	512 618 662 2.0	514 616 664 2.6	516 618 664 3.0	516 616 664 2.0	514 614 662 2.0	514 614 660 2.0	514 614 662 2.2
Particulate Contamination, mg/L	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	0.002	Trace	Trace	Trace	Neg.	Trace
As:, weight %	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0
Carbon Residue weight %	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Neutralization Number, TAN	Neutral									
Cetane Number	58.0	28.0	58.0	0.09	58.0	58.0	58.5	58.0	58.0	58.0
Corrosion Copper Strip	Pass	Pass	-	Pass	<u>-</u>	<u>_</u>	[#	[#		

N: Not Reported

TABLE C-7. COMPARISON BETWEEN TEST RESULTS AND REQUIREMENT VALUES FOR MOGAS, EXPOSURE MODE: UNCOVERED

CARRY PRODUCTOR VALUE VA

Julian Date

Requirement	6173 6228		6246 6385	6385	6312	6347	7010	7034	7066	7104 7	7126 7	7193 72	7237 7	22.07.27	7305 73	7340 80	8006	8017 80	8062 80	8097 81	8124
Distillation, °F 10% Recovered 50% Recovered 90% Recovered Residue				<u>ı. </u>	டட		LL.		LL. LL.	டட	u. u.	<u> </u>	u_	u_ u_		لغب لغب	LL- LL-	ىدى ي	LL (L. LL	<u>ս. ը. ը.</u>	LL (LL (LL
Reid Vapor Pressure	ш.	ட	u.	<u>ı. </u>	ட	L	u.	ᄔ	ட	u.	L	L.	L	<u>.</u>	LL.	L.	LL.	LL.	z	L .	LL.
Unwashed Gum												ட									LL
Corrosiveness @ 122 °F																					
Oxidation Stability												ı.	z	z	z	Z.	z	z	z	z	z
Color																u _	·-	LL.	u.	u.	.
Lead	ш,		u_		z	u_					ند,									ш,	
Water and Sediment					u.								LL.	ᄕ				14.	u_		

F: Failure N: Not Reported

TABLE C-8. COMPARISON BETWEEN TEST RESULTS AND RQUIREMENT VALUES FOR MOGAS, EXPOSURE MODE: COVERED

Julian Date

Distillation, °F 10% Recovered 50% Recovered 50% Recovered 80%	Requirement	6173 6228	6228	6246 6385	385 6	6312 6	6347 70	7010 7034	34 7066	66 7104	7126	5 7193	7237	72.70	7305 7340	340 8	8000	8017 80	8062 80	8097 81	8124
Essure	Distillation, °F 10% Recovered 50% Recovered 90% Recovered Residue				<u>ı. </u>	ليد ليد	LL (L Z	ட				-	u.	и. и.		u_ u_	لد لد	لد لد لد	ابد ابد ابد	<u> </u>	اید لنے لیے
bility F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	Reid Vapor Pressure	L	u.	<u>ı.</u>	ட	L	L		<u> </u>	<u>. </u>		L	Ŀ	ட	ட	u_	u.	u_	z	u.	u.
bility F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	Unwashed Gum											ட		ıL							u_
ion Stability	Corrosiveness @ 122 °F																				
F F N F F and Sediment	Oxidation Stability											ı	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
F F N F F And Sediment	Color															u_	LL .	u.	ட	L	ш.
L	Lead	LL _		ட		z	<u>ı. </u>				L									L.	
	Water and Sediment					LL							u.	LL				u_	<u></u>		

F: Failure N: Not Reported

COMPARISON BETWEEN TEST RESULTS AND REQUIREMENT VALUES FOR JP-4, EXPOSURE MODE: UNCOVERED TABLE C-9.

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Julian Date

+ nomo ri nood	617	8663 5713	9,6246	6.6386	6312	6347	01.07	7034	7066 7	7 104 7	17 9617	7193 7237	07.57 T	7305	7305 7340 8006	אטטע	8017 8062	7 8097	8124
	}	3 2	5 	<u> </u>	3		2			. I						51 	() ()	3 1	
Distillation Initial Reiling Point																			
10% Recovered																			
20% Recovered					Z :														
50% Recovered					z														
90% Recovered					Z.					1									
End Point					z														
Residue			(Z;														
Loss			-		z														
API Gravity																			
Existing Gumm											u.								
•																			
Reid Vapor Pressure												LL		(L	ı_	L.	z z	L	
Heating Value					z				z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z			
Corrosion Copper Strip																			
Water Reaction, Interface rating	L.																		
fuel Icing Inhibitor																	щ	u.	
Color, Saybolt F	ι.	14.	. ۳	u.	ш.	ш,	Ľ.	ш,	ш.	F	ш. Ш.	ш.	ட	ıL	L.	<u> </u>	u .	Ŀ	

F: Failure N: Not Reported

TABLE C-10. COMPARISON BETWEEN TEST RESULTS WITH REQUIREMENT VALUES FOR JP-4, EXPOSURE MODE: COVERED

Julian Date

t 6173 6228 6246 6385 6312 6347 7010 7034 7066 7104 7126 7193 7237 7270 7305 7340 8006 8017 8062 8097 8124	ing Point d d ing N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N			SSSure F N N N	z	ber Strip	ing F	nibitor	
<u>19</u>	o in t					rip		۲	Ŀ
Requirement	Distillation Initial Boiling Point 10% Recovered 20% Recovered 50% Recovered 90% Recovered End Point Residue	API Gravity	Existing Gum	Reid Vapor Pressure	Heating Value	Corrosion Copper Strip	Water Reaction, Interface Rating	Fuel Icing Inhibitor	Color Saybolt

F: Failure N: Not Reported

APPENDIX D. DISTRIBUTION LIST

Deterioration of Fuel Stored in the Tropics TECOM Project No. 7-CO-IL4-TT1-001

Addressee	Final Report
Commandant US Army Chemical School ATTN: ATZN-CM-CT Fort McClellan, AL 36205	1
Commander US Army Electronic Proving Ground ATTN: STEEP-CS Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613	1
Director US Army Research and Technology Laboratories Ames Research Center ATTN: DAVDL-D Moffett Field, CA 94035	1
Commander US Army Natick Research and Development Center ATTN: STRNC-Y Natick, MA 01760	1
Commander US Army Combat Systems Test Activity ATTN: STECS Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005	1
Commander/Director US Army Chemical Research and Development Center ATTN: AMDAR-CL Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010	1
Commander US Army Test and Evaluation Command ATTN: AMSTE-AD-M Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005	1
Commander US Army White Sands Missile Range ATTN: STEWS-SC STEWS-TE-AE White Sands Missile Range, NM 84022	1

Addressee	Final Report
Commander US Army Dugway Proving Ground ATTN: STEDP-SD Dugway, UT 84022	1
Administrator Defense Technical Information Center ATTN: DDA Cameron Station Alexandria, VA 22314	1
Commander US Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCDRA-ST 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333	1
Commander & Director US Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories ATTN: ETL-GS-LB Fort Belvoir, VA 22060	١
Director Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratories ATTN: DELNV-RM Fort Belvoir, VA 22060	1
Commander US Army Tropic Test Center ATTN: STETC-MTD STETC-MTD-P STETC-MTD-T STETC-MTD-A STETC-MTD-O (TIC) STETC-MTD-O (Tech Ed) STETC-LD STETC-LD STETC-MD STETC-ADP STETC-CO STETC-HHC APO Miami 34004	1 5 1 10 2 1 1

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